

**Library of Congress Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate  
Summary Annual Report, Year Ended Sept. 30, 2011**

1. Trends:

World events presented opportunities and challenges in building and providing access to the Library's collections. The Library's Cairo office, part of the Overseas Operations Division (OVOP), was temporarily closed because of unrest in Egypt during February. The director of the office was evacuated from Cairo by the Dept. of State from January 31 through April. Throughout the second half of the year, Cairo staff worked to acquire scarce ephemeral publications documenting the Arab Spring that led to new government regimes in Tunisia, Egypt, and (early the next fiscal year) Libya. The March 11 earthquake and tsunami in Japan led to a severe downturn in the Japanese publishing industry and book trade. The unfolding fiscal crisis in Greece posed a challenge to the Germanic and Slavic Division (GS), the ABA division responsible for acquiring and cataloging materials from Greece. The establishment of the new country of South Sudan in July led the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) to review all Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) relating to Sudan. Staff revised 200 LCSH headings, updated the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) schedule for Sudan, and developed a new LCC schedule for South Sudan.

Catalog improvements and enhancements were a major investment for the ABA Directorate this year. From October through December, approximately 30 cataloging staff in ABA participated in the US RDA Test coordinated by the Library of Congress, National Agricultural Library, and National Library of Medicine. For a defined set of library resources, the testers produced records using the current cataloging code, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, and using a new set of cataloging instructions, *RDA: Resource Description and Access*. RDA is designed to facilitate description of information resources in all formats and all languages, to allow more scope for cataloger judgment, and to permit more precise identification of resources and the relationships among them. The testers performed the rest of their cataloging during the quarter using RDA only. The test results informed the decision by the senior managements of the three U.S. national libraries to implement RDA jointly, no earlier than January 2013, contingent on the fulfillment of certain recommendations that were based on test findings. The Cooperative and Instructional Program Division (COIN) and PSD began planning to train all staff who will use the new cataloging instructions. These divisions also conducted refresher training for approximately 35 Library of Congress testers who were to resume RDA cataloging in November 2011 in order to provide continuity and a base of experience to support policy decisions. The chief and staff of PSD maintained the content of the public LC Web page for RDA; delivered RDA-related training in Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Texas, and spoke about RDA to library audiences in Colombia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. They worked throughout the year to improve the content of RDA and the functionality of the online RDA tool, *RDA Toolkit*.

Several ABA staff members served on the Standing Committee for the Bibliographic Framework Transition, formed in spring 2011 to oversee a transition from the MARC 21 formats to a new underpinning for bibliographic data, as recommended by the US RDA Test Coordinating Committee.

The Policy and Standards Division continued work on the Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT). In November, approximately 60 genre/form terms for law materials were added to LCGFT, marking the culmination of a successful partnership with the American Association of Law Libraries. In May, the authority records for approximately 800 existing genre/form terms in the areas of moving images, recorded sound, and cartography were reissued in order to revise the MARC 21 coding. The new coding enables integrated library systems to differentiate between LCGFT terms and LCSH terms and formally separate the two lists of authorized terms. This is an important step to enable machine validation, because the rules for application of LCGFT terms are different from those for LCSH. The development of terminology in the disciplines of religion and music was underway at year's end, in cooperation with the American Theological Library Association and the Music Library Association.

The Library of Congress Classification schedules KIA-KIX for law of the indigenous peoples of the Americas were completed this fiscal year. A Korean serials cataloger revised more than 6,100 serial records to bring them into conformance with newly revised romanization and word divisions guidelines. Directorate staff enhanced the catalog with links to approximately 32,000 digital tables of contents,

hundreds of thousands of book jacket images linked to bib records in the National Library Catalog (formerly called the XML Data Store), and 370,000 titles in the LC Online Catalog linked to full online content in the HathiTrust repository.

Internal changes in budgeting and space also challenged ABA in 2011. The federal government operated under a series of seven continuing resolutions for the first half of the fiscal year, limiting the amounts that could be obligated and thus making it difficult to ensure a steady flow of new collection materials. In particular, most serial subscriptions could not be renewed until a permanent budget was passed. In fiscal 2010, Congress began requiring that all money in the GENPAC and LAW collection purchase funds be obligated in the year appropriated. The acquiring divisions thus worked to spend all remaining “three-year money” appropriated in fiscal 2009 and “no-year” money appropriated in earlier years as well as to obligate all GENPAC and LAW funds for fiscal 2011 within a short window of opportunity. The five acquiring divisions—African, Latin American, and Western European (ALAW); Asian and Middle Eastern (ASME); Germanic and Slavic (GS); Overseas Operations (OVOP), and US/Anglo (USAN)—expended a record \$28,392,920.65, about \$6.7 million more than in fiscal 2010. The amount included GENPAC and LAW appropriated funds for fiscal 2010 (obligated that year but not expended until the arrival of invoices this fiscal year), remaining “three-year money” appropriated in fiscal 2009, and additional gift and supplemental funding as well as LAW and GENPAC funds for fiscal 2011.

This year, ABA began the final phase of its reorganization that took effect administratively at the start of fiscal 2009. The reorganization streamed incoming work according to the geographic origin of the materials, consolidating acquisitions and cataloging tasks in the same sections to deploy language expertise more efficiently, improve throughput times, and maintain production at high levels. Continuing the reorganization’s training phase, subject cataloging classes were mandatory for all supervisors and staff who were assigned subject-related work, and many staff also took optional advanced subject cataloging classes. The third phase of the reorganization, renovation of the ABA work areas, began in earnest this year after more than a year of planning. Between February and May, two sections of ALAW and all of ASME moved to swing space on the third and fifth floors of the James Madison Memorial Building, where they would remain until at least January 2012. Some work on hand had to be moved to the John Adams Building, and extra effort was required to ensure good communications with all staff on both floors. The initial phase of the space renovation was funded in fiscal 2010. Further renovations would depend on availability of funds in future years. The space renovation had a slight negative impact on cataloging production in fiscal 2011 but promised to support more efficient workflows, improve ergonomics for staff, and use space more effectively in the future.

Digital content, in both born-digital formats and digitization projects, continued to expand its role in libraries. In 2011 to date, non-fiction humanities e-books became best sellers in Korea, with tremendous interest in books on morality, politics, economics, and history. East Asian countries are digitizing their rare books and sharing them on the Web. The National Library of China, for example, is not only digitizing its own rare collections, but is also collaborating with universities in other nations to digitize their collections of Chinese rare books, with the goal of making all Chinese rare books accessible worldwide.

In fiscal 2011, USAN spent \$4,786,689 on electronic resources. This was only a slight increase over the \$4,669,686 spent in fiscal 2010, but USAN was able to acquire 102 online databases compared to only 62 the year before. Databases were acquired from Australia, Austria, Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Russia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Middle Eastern countries. The Library continued its subscription to the Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek (EZB) to allow users direct access to thousands of e-journals published in German-speaking countries. The Germanic and Slavic Division strove to update more than 20,000 aggregator titles indicated on the LC EZB Web pages and to provide a channel through which additional packages not available to other EZB member libraries could be added. Staff in ABA manually updated large numbers of fee-based e-journal titles through the identification of Serial Solutions packages common to the EZB members. Unfortunately, time and labor constraints prevented the EZB administrators at the Universität Regensburg from considering adding packages that contain thousands of titles that are unique to LC to the EZB database.

State governments in the U.S. have moved to electronic-only access and distribution of their publications to a much greater degree than the federal government has done, with the result that acquisitions of printed documents from state governments decreased by 30 percent this year, to 15,581 items compared to 22,366 in fiscal 2010.

The US General Division (USGEN) received the first 300 electronic serial issues obtained through the eDeposit Program that provides for the receipt of electronic serials demanded under copyright law into the Library's collection. The Copyright Office, Office of Strategic Initiatives, Technology Policy Directorate, and USGEN continued to develop the necessary workflows, procedures and infrastructure to support the receipt of these serials on a larger scale.

## 2. Statistical Comparisons:

	FY11	FY10	FY09
Items purchased for LC collections	1,904,478	1,080,021	1,263,411
Items acquired for LC by non-purchase	713,050	818,112	599,377
Expenditures for collections purchases	\$28,392,920.65	\$21,693,550.45	\$19,300,000
Bibliographic records completed	250,337	272,422	240,266
<i>(BSR, CSR, MLC, CLC)</i> including 3,867 NUCMC records			
Original core/BSR/CSR level bibliographic	178,309	188,843	171,124
records completed including 3,867 NUCMC records			
New titles completely cataloged	363,122*	365,725	313,182
New name authority records	84,207	103,525	111,727
New subject authority records****	8,512	54,860	22,344
Collection items newly inventoried**	794,036	1,147,831***	586,272
*Does not include 120,593 items added to existing microfilm collections or NUCMC cataloging in OCLC			
**Including loose serials checked in			
***Including 414,803 serial issues new in FY10 and 301,725 digital holdings not previously under inventory control			
****FY09 and FY10 included machine-generated LCSH to support machine validation; that project concluded Nov. 2010. FY11 figures are only for ten months because a new automated system was introduced on August 1.			
Dewey Decimal numbers assigned	86,712	97,647	89,064
Bibliographic records modified	311,217	441,033	353,499
Cooperative cataloging: monographs	76,145	76,079	74,412
Cooperative cataloging: serials (new titles)	22,002	29,131	32,508
Cooperative cataloging: new name authority records	228,467	233,420	221,555
Cooperative cataloging: new subject authority records	2,932	3,930	3,739

## 3. Most Notable Collections: ABA acquired the following materials for the Library's collections:

A hand-set, hand-bound bilingual English-Hebrew edition of Edgar Allen Poe's "The Raven" (Ra'anana, Israel: Even Hoshen Press, 2010) including the Hebrew translation by Ze'ev Jabotinsky and an illustration of the raven constructed from four layers of paper, two white and two black, produced by Ido Agassi.

An artist's book, "Etchings for Poems by Arie Sachs," thirteen etchings from the Jerusalem Print Workshop.

"Taliban, the Global Threat," by Pakistani columnist Matloob Ahmed Warraich and Badar-un-Nisa Warraich (S.I. : Peoples [sic] Press, 2010), acquired by the Library's Islamabad Office.

Yokohama Shokin Ginko, Dai 1-Ki [The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. Set 1]. Published by Maruzen, 2003. A total of 227 microfilm reels of the Yokohama Specie bank's historical record of internal reports and other documents. The bank was founded in 1879 as the first special bank in Japan, to handle foreign currencies. Currently no other library in North America holds the microfilm set.

“Choson sahoe kwahak haksulchip” (P’yongyang: Choson Sahoe Kwahagwon, 2010). A total of 150 volumes providing the most detailed and comprehensive analysis of all aspects of social science in North Korea in recent years.

Abel Buell’s map “A New and Correct Map of the United States of North America...1783,” the very first United States map to be printed in North America and the first to be copyrighted in the United States, among other significant “firsts.” The US/Anglo Division negotiated a deposit agreement with Library benefactor David M. Rubenstein for the map.

More than 4,100 courtroom drawings by renowned courtroom artist Marilyn Church from three donors. This gift collection was made in conjunction with a purchase by the U.S. Monographs Section, USAN, of other Marilyn Church drawings directly from the artist herself.

The Ray Topping Collection of original recordings of American jazz, rock and roll and R&B music, purchased for \$350,000.

Winokur-Munblit Postcard Collection of the Russian Empire, purchased for \$436,800.

Maine Folklife Center Collection, purchased for \$650,000.

The “Orden de genealogia de ... Valdivia ...” a genealogical manuscript containing text, portraits of Pedro de Valdivia, members of his family and coats of arms illuminated by hand. Purchased from Libreria de Antano, Argentina (bookseller, Gustavo Breitfeld).

From Libreria de Antano, Argentina, unedited report of the explorer J.V. Martinez de Tineo on the rebellion of Bolivian indigenous leaders Tupac Amaru and Tupac Catari.

Olaf Otto Becker, photographer, “Greenland glacier melt.” Two photographs, “Above Zero” #47 and “Above Zero” river 1, position 16. Galerie f5,6.

“The compleat tutor for the flute, containing the best and easiest instructions for learners to obtain a proficiency...” [1746]. Purchased by GS from Musik Antiquariat Dr. Ulrich Druener, Stuttgart, Germany.

Gaspar de São Bernardino, “Itinerario da India por terra até este reino: de Portugal com a discripcam de Hierusalem dirigido a Raynha de Espanha Margarita de Austria no esa Senhora,” (Lisbon: Vicente Alvares, 1611), a very rare first edition of this travel book, purchased by GS from the Swiss dealer Erasmushaus.

#### 4. Five Most Notable Programs:

Cataloging in Publication: The CIP program continued to be one of ABA’s flagship programs, marking its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary at the CIP Advisory Group meeting during the American Library Association Annual Conference in June. A total of 51,953 electronic galleys were cataloged, a decrease of 7% from the previous year, which had the second-highest production in the history of the CIP program. The Publisher Provided Summaries program, which enables publishers to voluntarily provide concise, objective summaries to the CIP records for their books, generated 8,303 summaries, a 44% increase over last year’s 5,783. Throughput time worsened to 20.2 days on average, compared to 6.6 days in fiscal 2010. The increased throughput time reflected large ECIP workloads in the areas of children’s literature, science, technology, and medicine. The quantity of published books received through the CIP program this year was 101,942, a decrease of ten percent from fiscal 2010, in which a record high was reached. ABA completed its pilot use of the ONIX/MARC converter (8,499 records added in fiscal 2011) that allows catalogers to use descriptive information provided by the publishing community, thereby expediting processing of materials and reducing workload. The ONIX/MARC converter would be placed in production for all ECIP catalogers when the latest ILS upgrade was completed early in 2012.

The ECIP Cataloging Partners Program gained two new members, Queens Borough Public Library for cataloging of juvenile literature and the Frick Art Reference Library for cataloging of Frick Collection art publications. Two additional libraries were planning to join early in fiscal 2012. Existing partners Brigham Young University, Stanford University, and the University of Wisconsin added other publishers to their cataloging scope, while others expanded their subject scopes to include Southeast Asia (Cornell), African studies (Northwestern), and classics, linguistics, music, and Russian, Pakistani, and Mongolian studies (University of Chicago). Cataloging partners contributed 4,617 titles in fiscal 2011, an increase of 252 titles over fiscal 2010.

Workflows and publisher requirements were established for a pilot project to include e-books in the ECIP program, to commence early the next fiscal year. The Library of Congress began a six month trial on July 1, 2011, to stop assigning LCC and LCSH to clinical medicine titles in the ECIP program. During the review period, the National Library of Medicine has continued to provide subject headings from the MeSH vocabulary and NLM classification numbers for these titles, and USGEN provides Dewey classification. An evaluation will be issued after the review period concludes in December of fiscal 2012.

A proposed reorganization of the US General (USGEN) and US and Publisher Liaison (USPL) divisions, pending at year's end, would establish a CIP program manager to oversee this vitally important component of the Library of Congress's service to other libraries and the American nation.

International Standard Serial Number (ISSN): The total number of International Standard Serial Numbers assigned in fiscal 2011 was 6,323, a very slight decrease from 6,412 in fiscal 2010. In 2011, for the first time since these numbers were tracked, the percentage of ISSN assigned to online resources (37 %) vs. print resources (63%) decreased. One reason for this change might be that during fiscal 2011 there were two projects to assign ISSN to digital reproductions, the Core E-Journals Project and Historic U.S. Serials Project. Since current ISSN assignment policy uses the same ISSN for the print and its reproduction, the ISSN was assigned to the print title. It will take another year or two to assess whether there is an actual downward trend in online serials publishing. This was the first year that U.S. prepublication assignments were made available in the international ISSN Register. Under exploration at year's end was the assignment of ISSN to HathiTrust serials and other archives of electronic journals and consortial print archives. The policy decision to assign the same ISSN to all online digital versions of a continuing resource, including digital reproductions, was awaiting dissemination to the international ISSN Network at year's end.

Shelf-ready services: Shelf-ready cataloging enables LC and many U.S. research and academic institutions to use the language skills and cataloging capacity of the vendor community to provide their institutions with cataloging and physical processing services. ALAWE managed two shelf-ready cataloging programs with vendors Casalini Libri of Florence, Italy, and Garcia Cambeiro in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that brought nearly 5,000 shelf-ready titles to the Library's collections. The Northeast Asia Section, ASME, received 150 high-quality whole book cataloging records from the Kinokuniya Company, and 500 descriptive cataloging records from another Japanese vendor, Japan Publishing Trading Company (JPTC). Full level bibliographic records from the National Diet Library of Japan (NDL) also helped the section process high volumes of gift and exchange materials. The Library entered into an agreement with the China National Publications Import and Export Company (CNPIEC) for CNPIEC to perform core cataloging for up to 600 titles and enter the records into OCLC.

Cooperative cataloging: Despite the continued economic downturn, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging gained 42 new member institutions, including 27 new members of funnel projects. The bulk of the new members joined NACO, the Name Authority Cooperative, but every component program (NACO; BIBCO, the monograph bibliographic record component program; CONSER, the serial record component, and SACO, the subject and classification authority record component) had some gains. (To join PCC, an institution must participate in the NACO program; thus NACO is usually the program component that shows the largest increase in membership each year.) By the end of the fiscal year, there were 799 PCC member institutions active in NACO, SACO, BIBCO, and/or CONSER. The COIN Division served as the PCC secretariat and provided nearly half the instructors (23) for PCC training, which included 23 sessions for 254 staff from 102 PCC institutions, a marked decrease from 37 sessions for 304 staff from 104 PCC

institutions in fiscal 2010. The decrease reflected the continuing severe budgetary strain on member institutions, which nevertheless provided 24 instructors for training events. Financial pressures made the increase in the number of BIBCO contributions all the more impressive.

The BIBCO program implemented BIBCO Standard Records (BSR) for six additional types of materials on October 1, 2010: rare books; electronic resources; cartographic materials; sound recordings; graphic materials; and projected visual materials. The BSR for textual monographs (originally titled BSR for Printed Books), originally implemented in fiscal 2010, was revised and renamed. BIBCO cataloging of all types of materials is now performed under the new standard-record, single-encoding-level model that has been demonstrated to result in faster cataloging and simpler record interchange.

The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, managed in COIN, provided 3,867 archival records in OCLC WorldCat for 65 manuscript repositories that did not have their own OCLC memberships. This production represented an increase of six percent over the previous fiscal year. Catalogers for NUCMC continued an initiative launched in fiscal 2010 that provides the Senate Historical Office and the House Office of Art and Archives with copies of bibliographic records describing new or improved access to papers of Member of Congress. Staff also developed an initiative to increase program participation by Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). To that end, a NUCMC staff member participated in the spring 2011 meeting of the Society of North Carolina Archivists and initiated outreach with 39 HBCUs in five states and the District of Columbia. Program staff also explored ways that the Library's Center for the Book might advance a NUCMC outreach initiative. These discussions resulted in a sidebar article in an issue of the Center's e-newsletter and a press release distributed by the Library's Public Affairs Office. The director for ABA sent similar text to all of the Center's state coordinators in order to familiarize them with NUCMC program services.

Dewey Decimal program: The Dewey Section, USGEN, continued its service to U.S. school and public libraries and to the many Dewey libraries in other countries. AutoDewey automated assignment of Dewey numbers increased by two percent over the previous year, but with the loss of two classifiers, overall production decreased eleven percent, to 86,712—making ABA still the world's largest Dewey classifying agency. The Dewey assistant editors along with selected Dewey classifiers continued to move forward on the Arabic and Swedish translations of the DDC. The assistant editors worked intensively on the new 23<sup>rd</sup> Edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification. The implementation of DDC 23 took place on May 12, and the online version of DDC 23 became available in WebDewey 2.0 on May 23.

Electronic Resources Management System (ERMS): The ERMS Pilot Team started its fifth year in March 2011. There were two full-time team members and seven who worked on split assignments from other sections. The ERMS is the input system for the Library's Electronic Resources Online Catalog, providing search and retrieval, as well as licensing information, to online content, mostly serials. This year the ERMS Pilot Team participated in the discussion/testing phase of purchasing bibliographic records of e-books from Serials Solutions.

Training program for Library Services: The Training and Instructional Design Section in COIN offered classroom facilitated online SkillSoft courses; designed and taught courses for RDA testing and for the Microsoft Outlook two-factor authentication security measures; expanded its use of videoconferencing and virtual meetings; and provided cross training to staff members in the newly reorganized ABA. COIN coordinated a live videoconference between catalogers in the Library's Cairo office and their cataloging colleagues on Capitol Hill in February. Library Services staff took 1,663 SkillSoft online interactive courses, a 400 percent increase over fiscal 2010, when the courses were not always accessible. Instructors in COIN facilitated classroom sessions of the SkillSoft courses with specially designed exercises. A total of 637 Library Services staff—more than one third of the staff--and 202 staff from other service units took at least one COIN course, including four courses newly offered this year.

International exchange programs: The International Digital Exchange Assessment Project (IDEA) seeks to establish exchange of electronic government publications between the Library of Congress and international agencies in order to sustain the free flow of government information among countries and provide library users with access to international publications in a systematic way. In fiscal 2011, the

National Library of France and the National Library of Chile began active participation. The ALAWE Division selected 50 sample titles of Websites that were harvested by the Library of Congress from the National Library of France for the project.

The directorate expanded its print exchange programs to include the Bosnjacki Institut Fondacija Adila Zulfikarpascia (Bosnia), Stopanska akademiia-Svishtov (Bulgaria), Cesky Archeologicky Ustav (Czech Republic), Politechnika Lubelska (Poland), and Shanxi University at Taiyuan (China).

The Government Documents Section, USAN, sent 12,402 items to International Exchange Service partners. These items included subscription mailings, claims filled, and Congressional hearings. In addition, other sections sent 26,190 items (primarily excess books received from Copyright or through the CIP program) to exchange partners through the Duplicate Materials Exchange Program Website and other methods. The Library selected 122,954 items received via exchange for its own collections, making exchange a very cost-effective acquisitions technique.

Overseas operations: The six overseas offices in Cairo, Islamabad, Jakarta, Nairobi, New Delhi, and Rio de Janeiro created 44,474 bibliographic records (slightly less than the 45,997 created the previous year) and more than 15,500 authority records, while acquiring 291,805 pieces for the LC collections, compared to 293,212 in fiscal 2010 and 277,995 in 2009. The Nairobi Office began producing shelf-ready books, with complete cataloging and labeling. At the very end of the fiscal year on Sept. 26 and 27, the Rio Office, American Folklife Center, and Hispanic Division co-sponsored a scholarly Symposium on Literature de Cordel, presenting studies of the popular Brazilian mass-market literary form.

In fiscal 2011, the Library of Congress commissioned the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) to test a new model for obtaining materials from important but difficult to access regions of the world. This effort was in response to a study requested by Congress and the General Accounting Office for the Library to explore ways to reduce costs incurred by the Library's overseas offices. The study revealed West Africa as a region where the Library and other large research libraries have challenges in acquiring materials. CAORC, with its network of independent overseas research centers that maintain a permanent presence in the countries in which they are located, was selected by the Library as the institution for testing an acquisitions model in West Africa. Eleven bibliographic services representatives from mostly francophone countries--Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo--were chosen to participate in the first pilot project. All materials received through the project were shipped to the ALAWE Division for completion of the cataloging process, with the exception of law materials, which were directed from ALAWE to the U.S. & Publisher Liaison Division for whole item cataloging. In its first year of operation, the project yielded 1,355 titles for cataloging, including many titles that were published in regional areas of West Africa. The success of the CAORC Pilot Project stimulated interest in the capacity of ALAWE's French approval plan vendor Touzot to obtain publications from West Africa published or printed in France. ALAWE successfully negotiated with Touzot to purchase publications in Paris, other major cities, and through a distribution center located in Normandy that publishes and distributes monographs from hard to reach areas of West Africa. This initiative resulted in 389 publications from West Africa sent to the Library by Touzot in 2011 in addition to the materials acquired through the CAORC Pilot Project.

5. Results: The ABA Directorate in fiscal 2011 served Congress and other users of the Library of Congress by acquiring a huge array of collection materials, promoting innovative cataloging, and facilitating bibliographic access in other libraries through the Program for Cooperative Cataloging. Many of the new collection materials were acquired from parts of the world that were of immediate strategic significance to the United States, while many other items represented the creativity of the American people and of other nations. The ABA Directorate, with the national libraries for medicine and agriculture, concluded the first data-driven analysis of a new cataloging code and invested in preparing to implement it. As a result of ABA's work in fiscal 2011, Library users can access 2.6 million more collection items. Users can discover Library resources using the searches they prefer, in any location on-site or via the World Wide Web. Library of Congress staff and librarians everywhere are better able to serve users of both analog and digital content.